American Volunteer.

CARLISLE, PA.,

Thursday Morning, June 2, 1870.

RATES FOR ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CANDIDATES.

As the several candidates for the various offices to be voted for this fall will be inserting their cards shortly, we deem it proper to publish our rates for their insertion for the two months prior to the August primary elections. We have made our rates as low as possible, for we know that candidates are at a heavy expense as well as a great deal of trouble. Our rates then will be:

Congress,	$8 00	Commissioner,	$3 00
Assembly,	5 00	Director of Poor,	1 00
Sheriff,	4 00	Auditor,	gratis.

A FRAUD AND A LIE FROM THE FIRST.

The Republican Radical negro party established its existence by double dealing and fraud. Every principle, every dogma, every idea now advocated by the leaders of that pie-bald party, was denied, repudiated and condemned during the campaign preceding Lincoln's first election. At that time they pretended to be in favor of a free press, free speech, free men, and opposed oppression and political intolerance. Some of them confessed, openly, that they desired to see the slave set free, but they always qualified this expressed desire by assuring the people that the interests of the whole country demanded that slavery should be abolished "gradually and with the consent of those who owned the slaves." Others of the same party denied that they felt any desire for the abolition of slavery, but that they *had* a great desire for a "free press, for free speech, and an *economical administration*!" The man who read the Republican papers of that day was impressed with the idea that the new political organization was to be a kind of humanitarian party—a party of "grand moral ideas"—a party, in fine, that would eschew everything that was harsh or that grated upon the public ear. These were the *professions* of the leaders of the Republican party; now let us see how these professions have been carried out.

Perhaps there never was in the history of parties, in this or any other country, a more persecuting, bigoted, domineering, impudent, brutal party than this very Republican-Radical faction. Its leaders, long known as heartless demagogues and disturbers of the peace, no sooner obtained power than they commenced their assaults upon their political opponents. Holding out bribes to the venal and corrupt members of the Democratic party—the Camerons, Cessnas, Kelleys, and other far-seeing vultures—the new party soon numbered in its ranks every political gambler of the country. Their love for a "free press" was shown in mobbing and suppressing over one hundred Democratic papers during the Lincoln reign of terror, and their admiration of "free speech" was equally enthusiastic, for they, in the face of law, the Constitution and decency, arrested hundreds of prominent Democrats and cast them into prisons and forts, where they were nearly starved to death, and some of them died.

Such were the professions, such the can-Radical-Negro party. Every six months a new standard is set up for the guidance of its members. During Lincoln's corrupt and demoralizing administration, every man of "the party" was required to worship the "rail-splitter" if he desired to be considered "loil." Now the man who refuses to associate with negroes and to speak of them as "equals," has no position in the Radical ranks. From one extreme to another this infamous faction has forced its followers, until men of sense are beginning to rebel, and a speedy dissolution of the Radical party is visible in all directions. God speed the day when the people, so long imposed upon by political harlots, may rise in their strength and hurl them from place and power.

THE Congressional Committee on the District of Columbia have agreed to report favorably upon the question of mixed schools. In other words, negro children are to be forced on the same bench with white pupils, and social equality established by compulsion.—Poor men who cannot afford to pay for the education of their offspring will have two things set before them. They must agree to negro equality in its most offensive form, or deprive their children of education. That is the meaning of the movement. Rich men can keep their children at private schools where the negro cannot enter. To them negro equality is meaningless. Not so the poor white man. His little boys and girls must come in contact with negroes, and suffer from that contact. Negro equality will damage the mechanics and working men of this country in the most positive manner, and they must take care of their interests at the polls.

THE PEOPLE WILL RULE.—In city and country the Democratic party is a unit in opposition to the fraudulent and infamous Fifteenth Amendment. Yes, there is not a break in the line. No Democrat is absent from his post. All are ready for the contest to again make this a white man's government, and an inheritance fit for the children of white men. The attempt of the Radicals to make the question appear a settled one, and thus prevent the serious defection in their ranks which is now taking away from them thousands of voters, who, although they are Republicans, are also WHITE MEN, has utterly failed. The contest will go on until right again is throned supreme over force and fraud, and the country ruled by the race who raised it from a few weak colonies to an Empire of population, wealth and glorious renown.

FROM Congress the past week there comes nothing that is cheering. They have done nothing for the people, and every proposition to relieve the honest tax-payers hangs fire in both Houses. The great rebuke the New York election administered to the recklessness and extravagance of the administration may open their eyes to the necessity of changing their course. When shall we have our public affairs honestly administered, in the interest of those who pay the taxes? It will not be until the Radical dynasty are compelled to pack their carpet bags and leave Washington city, and this cannot be any too soon.

RADICAL TYRANNY.

The debate in the Senate last week, on the bill to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment, shows very plainly that the Radicals, led by Senator Morton, are disposed to hold the South in subjection to the Republican party, by perpetuating the political disfranchisement of thousands of its white citizens. They refuse to remove their disabilities by an act of general amnesty, on the pretence that the Southern people are still disloyal at heart and will abuse their privileges if politically rehabilitated. This rule condemns whole communities of people, not on their guilt, but the suspicion of Congressmen, who seek to justify their injustice by accusing individuals of crimes or evil dispositions that exist only in the imagination of their accusers. Such a policy, moreover, instead of being conciliatory, proceeds upon the absurd theory that the greater the cause of dissatisfaction which the Government creates in the South, the less the people of that section will be inclined to complain or resist. The very reverse is true. If discontent or a spirit of rebellion exists any where in our country, the best and surest way to remove it, is to remove the causes. Yet it is notorious that since the war was closed, Congress has legislated for the South as if its purpose was to foment ill-will and insurrection there, instead of producing good feeling, submission, and loyalty. Studied insult and oppression are not the means wherewith to attach any people of spirit to their government, and yet it is on such expedients that Senator Morton and his followers rely exclusively to win the confidence and affection of thousands of white Americans in the Southern States. A more fallacious and wicked policy could not be devised to promote peace and union anywhere. It seeks to whip and kick a people into loving and obeying the power that smites and degrades them. But it is a policy which, in the language of a great English statesman, "suits well the profane herd of vulgar and mechanical politicians, who think that nothing exists but what is gross and material, and who, far from being qualified to be directors of the great movement of empire, are not fit to turn a wheel in the machine." Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom, and a great empire and little minds go ill together.

THE FENIAN FIASCO.

The Fenians have made another raid upon Canada and met with another inglorious defeat. They concentrated at St. Albans, Vermont, to the number of five hundred; and at several other points along the line, numbering, all told, about two thousand men.

One party advanced upon a place called Pigeon Hill, where they met a regiment of Canadian volunteers. A brisk skirmish ensued, in which two Fenians were killed and several wounded. Gen. O'Neill, the commander of the Fenian forces, was arrested by the U. S. Marshal, and the whole force fell back in demoralization.

Another advance upon Trout River met with a similar repulse, with one killed and two or three wounded.

One of the commanding officers was General Sam Spear, for many years a sergeant at the Carlisle Barracks, who, it will be remembered, delivered an address on Fenianism in the Court House, two or three years ago.

Finally General Meade and General McDowell arrived on the ground, with a force of one or two thousand U. S. troops. The Fenian stragglers were disarmed, and there leaders were arrested and committed to prison. The Fenians are terribly disheartened, and grumble at the mismanagement on the part of their officers. Most of them are without provisions or money, and are anxious to receive transportation homeward, but the United States decline to have anything to do with them. Gen. Meade says Uncle Sam is about tired paying the bills consequent upon these Fenian raids.

SHORTLY after the John Brown raid, Benjamin F. Butler, in a speech at Salem, Massachusetts, remarked: "The mistake is, we look at the South through the medium of the Abolitionists—a very distorted picture. Human progress is not to be set back a thousand years because of the difference of opinion as to the supposed rights and privileges of a few miserable negroes." What does the General think of a "few miserable negroes" now?

THE people have paid within the last four months fifteen hundred millions of dollars in taxes, and now the Radicals claim that with all this vast sum at their disposal they have reduced the national debt within that time two hundred and eighty-four millions, (but which is not true,) and thus according to their own showing it has cost over three hundred millions a year for the expenses of the government.

THE Washington authorities think there will be no Indian war. This, if true, is bad news to the gallant frontiersmen who are so anxious to have the red man exterminated. If true, it will extend the lease of life held by a good many Indian women and children, who in case of war, owing to Sheridan's presence in the territories, would be in most imminent danger.

THE bill presented by Mr. Cox, the other day, providing for a general amnesty, was defeated by the very close vote of 86 to 84. That shows that there is a small majority of Radicals in the Lower House of Congress who are opposed to giving the white men of one half of this country right equal to those enjoyed by the negroes. By and by the negroes will shame these vindictive white Radicals into decency.

A NEW political movement is reported to be organizing in Ohio. A great number of war Democrats who went into the Republican party during the war, are now anxious to get back again, and are making overtures for that purpose. It is asserted that a correspondence has been entered into between leading politicians of that State with a view of effecting an alliance.

THE "War Democrats" of Ohio are taking measures to effect a re-union with the old Democracy, having become sick of the low trickery to which the Radical leaders have resorted to retain their ascendency.

AFTER THE NEGRO VOTE.

The Chambersburg *Spirit* says: Some weeks ago we stated that immediately upon the issuing of the proclamation announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, John Cessna began a correspondence with the colored men of Chambersburg, with the view to procuring their votes. We now have the pleasure of laying before our readers one of the letters since addressed to a colored man in this Borough, by the Honorable John's Secretary. It seems that the member from the 16th Congressional District is able to keep a clerk for the simple purpose of conducting his correspondence with the negroes and "sending them all the speeches and documants he may have." Cessna wants a list of these voters for the purpose of calculating his chances for re-election. We tell him now that if he gets 800 negro votes in this Congressional District, it will not save him. He ought to strain his ear and listen to the mutterings of discontent that are coming up from the throats of white men who voted for him before, but who have now joined the "white men's party," and, of course, intend to tomahawk him next time. Let him get 500 negro votes in Franklin county, if he can, and we will still beat him 300 here without any trouble. Every day white men are declaring their purpose to quit the rotten hulk of Radicalism. These men will vote the straight Democratic ticket. But these are not all that will strike at John Cessna. Go where you will in this county you can hardly meet a man who speaks well of him. He is as deeply despised as any man within the range of our acquaintance. How well he will run among the Republicans can be predicted from this state of facts. But here is the letter:

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1870

Dear Sir: This package of speeches is from Hon. John Cessna, who desires that you distribute them among the colored voters of Chambersburg. They are the speeches of Hon. Mr. Revels, the U. S. Senator from Miss., the only colored man who has held that very high and exalted position.

Mr. Cessna requests that you have a list of all the colored voters in Chambersburg made out and sent to him, as he wants to send them all the speeches and documents he may have. Please attend to this at once, and send on as many names as possible, and direct your letters to Hon. John Cessna, Washington D. C.

H. E. WEAVER.

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

Senator Sumner introduced and Congress has passed a bill to enforce, by heavy pains and penalties, equality of the negroes with the whites in all places of public amusement, churches, cemeteries, and all benevolent institutions incorporated by national authority, all hotels and inns, and in all common schools and other public institutions of learning. Besides the impolicy of attempting to force associations of whites and blacks by penal legislation, every person of sense will ask what right Congress has to interfere with the people of the several States in the control and regulation of their own local institutions. The common schools of Pennsylvania, for example, are established by her Legislature and supported with the money of her citizens. If she chooses, therefore, to educate the white and black children within her borders gainsay her right to do it? What authority has Congress to say that she shall not? Above all, what business has Massachusetts, or her Senators and Representatives at Washington, to object to the common school system of Pennsylvania and to invoke the Federal Legislature to enact a law requiring this State to commingle the whites and the blacks in the same buildings and classes? In this, as in other like instances, Radical fanaticism is pushing the power of the General Government far beyond its legitimate sphere. It has quite enough to do to take care of and manage the multifarious affairs and interests strictly pertaining to the jurisdiction of the National Administration, without impertinently intermeddling in those matters which belong exclusively to the States. It is high time that this disposition of certain demagogues at Washington to treat the several States as if they had no rights and powers which the General Government is bound to respect and to usurp an unlimited authority or discretion to interfere in the purely domestic or municipal concerns of the States, even to the abolition of the constitutions, laws, and corporate franchises were stopped. Encroachment in this direction has gone too far already. Let reaction begin at once with the people.

IMPORTANT LAW.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says the following bill was passed at the last session of the Legislature:

SECTION 1. That whensoever any husband from drunkenness, profligacy or other cause whatsoever, shall for two successive years desert his wife or neglect or refuse to live with her and provide for her, she shall as to every species and description of property, whether real, personal or mixed, owned by or belonging to her, have all the rights and privileges of female sole, to purchase or sell and convey the same, as if she were sole and unmarried.

SEC. 2. That it shall be lawful for any married woman as aforesaid, to sue and be sued in her own name upon all such contracts as aforesaid, heretofore made and to sue in her own name her husband, to recover the possession of her real estate, or the value thereof, as if she were sole and unmarried.

A NEW YORK negro voted the Democratic ticket, and for that offence was set upon by a gang of Radical "darks," and cruelly beaten. In noticing this occurrence the *Star* says: "What a howl of indignation there would have been had seventeen Irishmen beaten a negro for voting the Republican ticket. It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored."

AN observer in Washington city, in speaking about U. S. Senators, says:

The most of them sit with their hands in their pockets, walk with their hands in their pockets, and talk with their hands in their pockets.

To which the Cincinnati *Times* (Rad.) responds:

We thought they spent most of their time with their hands in Uncle Sam's pockets.

RADICAL papers say their vote was not out in New York. Likely not. *The Fifteenth Amendment was too much for them to swallow*, and they stayed away in consequence. So it will be everywhere.

GOLD is selling in the East at $1 14½.

THE SCHŒPPE CASE.

Argument in the Supreme Court.

REMARKS BY JUSTICES THOMPSON AND AGNEW.

The Decision Reserved.

The case of Paul Schoeppe, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, defendant in error, was reached in the Supreme Court on Thursday, and at a special session was taken up about half past three in the afternoon.

S. Hepburn, Esq., opened the argument for the plaintiff in error. Before he proceeded Chief Justice Thompson announced, after a few explanatory remarks between the parties, that the evidence taken is the best the Supreme Court can require—it will never be possible to receive all the pleadings in the writ.

Mr. Hepburn, Jr., opened the argument by contending that the constitutional provision gives the legislature of Pennsylvania the power to pass the act of assembly it had passed bearing upon this subject. He principally reasoned to show that the court below seriously erred in the treatment of the evidence of the medical experts; that the law had been entirely ignored in the case. The court below had submitted a bare theory, and expected the jury to determine upon that theory, without any evidence on the subject. He argued at some length and with considerable force upon this branch.

C. E. Maglaughlin, Esq., followed S. Hepburn, Esq., for the defendant in error. He insisted that the placing of the matter before the Supreme Court was not right. He thought that this in effect gives the man a new trial. It really made the Supreme Court not only judges of the law in the case, but it gave them to find whether the jury below found the proper verdict or not. In a case of this kind they would sit both as judge of the law and the facts. The Supreme Court had decided that the act was a judicial one for a new trial under the evidence.—It struck the speaker that it was an act giving a new trial before a new tribunal.

One of the Justices stated that the Supreme Court were very much perplexed about this act, and they wanted to get all the light they could from the counsel in the case.

Before Mr. Maglaughlin had concluded his argument the court adjourned to nine o'clock Wednesday morning.

At the opening of the Court on Friday morning, District Attorney Maglaughlin continued for the Commonwealth, examining the points of error assigned by Schoeppe's counsel. He controverted the position that Dr. Aiken's test of the contents of Miss Steinnecke's stomach was faulty; proved the clandestine purchase of prussic acid at Harrisburg and Schoeppe's attempt to conceal the fact; his falsehood in asserting that he had administered prussic acid to another woman in Carlisle; the trustworthiness of the old established physicians of Carlisle—all of whom testified that the immediate cause of her death was morphia, not excluding also the administration of prussic acid. He attacked the position that toxicologists only should be examined in this question. They had called in men whose life-long duties had been to stand by the bedside of the sick and dying, and to examine the dead. In taking the opinion of these experts, they had put their questions on both sides on facts granted as common ground. Counsel on the other side alleged that important portions of testimony had been excluded in the general review of the charge, etc. Miss Horn's testimony had not been put in, alleging that one side of the deceased was cold and the other warm, because all the other witnesses united in testifying that her body was of a uniform temperature. The Commonwealth suffered more than defendant by not getting in all the evidence. Why did not the defense put in Miss Horn's evidence? Why could not the defense, too, have put in a hypothetical case.

Chief Justice Thompson observed that the counsel for the Commonwealth has no right to impute error on the part of the counsel on the other side; that properly belonged to the bill of exceptions, and if counsel had made a mistake in not asking questions at the proper time, that judgment, because they were supposed now to be acting upon a new statute.

Mr. Maglaughlin rejoined that he was not attributing any fault to counsel on the other side; they had doubtles acted advisedly and did the best they could.—He exhibited to the Court the check alleged to have been forged, together with another check from Miss Steinnecke of *the same date* (genuine) to show the contrast between the handwriting on both papers.

Mr. Hepburn (for Schoeppe) asserted that one check was written in the morning; the other (alleged to have been forged) was written in the afternoon, when Miss Steinnecke was taken ill, which, he said, would account for the tremulousness of the chirography.

Mr. Maglaughlin proceeded, quoting exclusively from the evidence. An important point they had not put in—the flaccidity of the muscles, a symptom of the administration of morphia.

The check, equally with the will, showed a motive for the crime.—Schoeppe was in want of money—drew a forged check to supply his immediate wants until the forged will might be probated. The Commonwealth alleged that the will was a forgery; the defense deny it. The Commonwealth thought it a farce to call the father of the accused to testify to the genuineness of a forgery in which he himself was engaged, because if the will was a forgery the signature of the father was a forgery. Why, then, did not the defense call the witness? Evidently for a good reason. Wherever there was the least doubt about evidence that was to go to the jury the court had been careful to throw every advantage thereof in favor of the prisoner. Three weeks before Miss Steinnecke's death Schoeppe got the very same form of a will which is used in the forgery. These were facts, proven by the evidence.

W. J. Shearer, Esq., for the Commonwealth, followed. The act of 1860 was exhausted when the final judgment in this case was entered, on the 14th of February, and the act of the 15th, allowing a review or the law and evidence in all cases of murder or voluntary manslaughter was not in force when this case ended.

Justice Agnew asked—Have we really the power to open and record again, and if so, what is the condition of the case?

Mr. Shearer answered that the Supreme Court had not the power to reopen this case at all, having rendered final judgment. But if they should rule that they had the power, it would be under the act of 1870. By that act no provision was made for taking up the record, or even obtaining it. The printed pamphlet circulated in this Court was not the evidence certified to by Judge Graham.

Messrs. Hepburn and Miller both asserted that the printed pamphlet was revised by the record of Judge Graham, and was received by common consent as correct.

Mr. Shearer denied the truth of the allegation. The pamphlet was a mere newspaper reprint. The evidence was taken sometimes by Judge Graham, and sometimes by his son.

Chief Justice Thompson said that it was material to know if the pamphlet was substantially the same as the record certified, and asked Mr. Maglaughlin's opinion as an officer of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Maglaughlin said he believed it was in the main substantially correct. It omitted many important points which he had in his own notes; how it agreed with Judge Graham's notes he did not know.

Chief Justice Thompson said that it was the duty of the party bringing up the case, to see that the court was supplied with a correct copy of the evidence.

Mr. Miller vouched for the fact that he and his colleagues had carefully compared the reprint with the record of the court, and revised it accordingly.

Mr. Shearer, proceeding, said he had thought it his duty to bring this matter to the attention of the Court. As to the will, the Commonwealth wanted to prove it a forgery by witnesses in court, but the defence objected. They were prepared to prove that when Schoeppe asked for the form of a will, he said it was for an aged member of his father's congregation; but that very form appears in the forged will. He had purchased an ounce of Prussic acid—enough to kill a dozen men. He comes back, says it is not good; he wants to put an old woman to sleep, but it is not effective. The druggist asks if he cannot wait until he orders more? But he goes down secretly to Harrisburg, buys another ounce.—There was not a physician in Carlisle or Harrisburg who uses an ounce of Prussic acid in ten years. Yet a day after he came from Harrisburg, Miss Steinnecke is ill, and the following morning she dies of Prussic acid, and Schoeppe, with indecent haste, searches her papers.

W. H. Miller, Esq., followed for Schoeppe, contending that the act of 1870 covers all cases of murder before execution; because there were no vested rights to be interfered with as in civil cases. This was merely the extension of a remedy in a criminal case as in a civil action. We might go back to ascertain the reason of the enactment.—The debates of the legislature showed that it was to meet this very case, and it was passed in time to meet it, had the Governor signed it when presented. It was an enabling statute. The matter now asked was not before the court judicially when they ruled, under the common law, that they saw no error on the record. Counsel on the other side alleged that this act made the Supreme Court a jury to decide upon the fact. This was erroneous. It only enabled the Supreme Court to determine whether the ingredients of the evidence were sufficient to convict of murder in the first degree. It was urged that this case was not pending under the act of 1870. Should it be said, in common humanity, that when a man has been shut out and the door barred, if he comes back with a ticket of admission which may save his life, that he is to be refused re-admission on a mere technicality? He held that this act carried the admission of bills of exception; but if it did not, it certainly did not repeal the act of 1860, which would now, combined with this act, bring a bill of exceptions.

Judge Agnew said that the act of 1806 did not bring up a bill of exceptions; then how were we any better off now than we were before? The writ of error under the common law had been decided. Have we anything more if we re-open the judgment? Is this a pending writ of error, which was not a pending writ at the passage of the act? Does this act revive the writ? Does it at all effect this case?

Mr. Miller replied that he believed this act was the same as in civil cases. Would not the reopening of the case on the new act involve the old writ of error?

Chief Justice Thompson said that the trouble was in the fact that at the time of the passage of the act of 1870 the writ was not pending.

Mr. Miller then proceeded with his review of the law and evidence in the case, the burden of his argument being in reference to the *corpus delicti*; entering into a scientific discussion of the merits of the test applied, and the *post mortem* examination. Dr. Aiken's test was faulty, and there were three important parts not examined. She might have died of Bright's disease? yet her kidneys, the only part by which to ascertain the fact, were not examined.

Chief Justice Thompson observed that persons so old seldom died of Bright's disease, and that it could always be detected in the wasting of the kidneys through urination.

Mr. Miller cited the case of an old lady in New York.

Chief Justice Thompson remarked that it was to be regretted that we had not here a juris-consult, as in the other countries: because in peculiar cases like this he never knew of a case in which medical men did not differ.

Mr. Miller said there was not only an absence of symptoms of prussic acid, but a complete contradiction. There was no foaming at the mouth—no contraction of the muscles. The deceased lived for twenty-three hours after Dr. Schoeppe left her, which shows conclusively that she did not die from prussic acid, because its victims always expire in from three to five minutes after its administration. There were no *post mortem* appearances of morphia, either, and it is not pretended to prove this by *post mortem* examination. For this allegation the symptms alone were urged; and there was not a symptom in favor of morphia that did not attend apoplexy. In reply to an allegation made by Mr. Shearer that the check was forged by Schœppe to pay his funeral expenses, Mr. Miller accepted the allegation and said that the Court below had fallen into a motive for the crime of murder.

The argument then closed, the Court reserving their decision.

POLITICAL.

—The Radicals boast of having 4392 negro votes in Philadelphia.

—Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing refuses to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Assembly in Cambria.

—Captain Frank Magee, of the Wrightsville *Star*, is announced as a Democratic candidate for the nomination of Assembly in York county.

—The Snyder county Republicans are trotting out their candidates for nomination: Hon. J. B. Packer, M. C., is a candidate for renomination; William H. Harrold for State Senate; William Hasting, Isaac D. Boyer, and Irvin Smith for the Legislature.

—Dr. E. D. Gazzam, well known in the politics of our State, and formerly a Senator from the Allegheny district, announces himself as a candidate for Representative from the Fifteenth Legislative District of Philadelphia.

—The Radicals of Cambria county have split. Thirty-six delegates to the county Convention refused to endorse the renomination of Morrell, bolted and recommended Hon. Samuel Calvin of Blair.

—The Republicans of Fayette county have nominated G. W. K. Miner, for Congress, and Eli Cope for Assembly.

—There is a strong prospect that the truly loyal mayor of Washington, Mr. Sayles J. Bowen, will be defeated in the coming municipal election. His opponent is Matthew G. Emery, an independent republican candidate.

—Hon. Isaac Hugus of Somerset County, and Lewis N. Fyan Esq., of Bedford County have been suggested as the probable Democratic candidates for the Legislature, in the district composed of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton.

—The contest in the Erie district for State Senator appears to be between Orange Noble, Esq., present mayor of Erie, and G. K. Anderson, of Titusville, with a favorable prospect for the latter. Hon. Morrow B. Lowry will probably run as an independent candidate, and lively times may be expected in that district.

STATE ITEMS.

—The Cambria county hens lay eggs with oats inside the shell.

—Small silk parasols covered with white or light gray feathers are the latest Parisian novelty.

—There are a thousand persons in New York who are each worth at the lowest calculation $300,000.

—A Connecticut man who has worn a hat for forty years, says it has been in fashion seven times.

—Peter Foust, of York county committed suicide because he was on the jury that convicted Billy Donavon of the murder of the Squibb family.

—The Democratic editors of this State will meet in convention at Altoona, on Tuesday, the 28th day of June next, at three o'clock p. m.

—The dwelling house of John Johnston, in West township, Huntingdon county, with all it contained, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last.

—The Williamsport *Gazette* and *Bulletin* says that a Mr. Brewer at the ponds, near the Herdle House, has *five thousand or more*, trout that will weigh *two pounds* each all in one pond. This is the biggest fish story out.

—A daughter of Rev. D. M. Stevens, of Erie, was thrown from a carriage on Thursday afternoon last, and died from injuries at ten o'clock in the evening.—Mr. Stevens was severely though not fatally injured.

—The Second Annual Horse Fair of the Lancaster County Agricultural Park Association will be held at Lancaster Pa., on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of next month. The premiums to be paid for trotting, pacing and running amount to $3,200.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Congress of Do-nothings—More of Forney's Stealing—Negroes in Office—A Breeze in the House—Sorrow in the White House—Radical Extravagance—A New Railroad Swindle.

Correspondence American Volunteer.

WASHINGTON, MAY 28, 1870.

Congress has been in continuous session for five months, and scarcely one measure has been fully matured. The House overhauled the franking privilege, but the bill sleeps in the Senate. The House passed McCullum's Mormon bill, but the Senate seems disinclined to touch it. The Georgia bill has been bandied about between the two Houses for months. The Senate passed the funding bill, but the House is shy of it, and several other important measures have passed one House or the other, to be smothered at last. It seems to be an understanding that bills should be passed in one House, with the understanding that they should be killed in the other. The tariff bill has been postponed, and it will not likely be again taken up during the present session.

Speaking of the Georgia bill, the investigation into the means resorted to to pass it, has placed John W. Forney in rather an unpleasant position. The *Chronicle* has been paid several thousand dollars for alleged advertisements and job work, and Forney, under examination, found it difficult to satisfy the committee that he only received the customary prices for the work performed. It was shown that he was paid an extravagant price for publishing speeches of Senator Morton, Representative Whittemore, and others, and the argument of Governor Bullock before the committee on the subject of Georgia reconstruction. Forney finds it difficult to explain. The fact is John W. Forney makes his living by just such means as this. Neither the *Chronicle* nor the *Press* are paying concerns.—They are kept up by the crumbs which fall from administration tables, and by lending their influence to all sorts of villainous jobbery.

A mulatto girl has been appointed a clerk in the Treasury. We are progressing; the mingling process has begun under the auspices of this administration in good earnest. In the Treasury Department are a very deserving and excellent class of ladies, many of whom are among the most refined, intellectual and educated of our country, who, through the changes and vicissitudes of life, are forced to earn a livelihood by their own exertions, and under this new order of things, are compelled to work not only in the same room, but aside of and at the same desk with the degraded negro. How much further is this thing to go? The committee on the District of Columbia have agreed to report a bill mixing the blacks and whites in the public schools here. All this strikes at the poor man; his children only are degraded to the level of the negro. The rich or well-to-do man can afford and will send his children to pay schools, where they will not come in contact with an inferior and brutal race. Does the rich man propose to allow the degradation of the poor of his own color on account of their poverty? It is fast coming to that condition under the rule of the Yankee free-lovers and miscegenationists.

An exciting scene in the House the other day grew out of the discussion upon a motion of Mr. Banks to amend the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, by providing for a Minister Resident at Rome. Mr. Dawes took exception to the amendment upon the ground that it was a spiritual power that prevailed at Rome, and that there was no commercial interest to warrant a minister at that place. Mr. Bingham also opposed the amendment. The Democrats, led by Messrs. Voorhees, Crooks and Cox, called the Republicans to account for this opposition, and imputed it to a disposition to persecute Rome and the Catholics, on account of peculiar religious tenets. The excitement grew as the speakers progressed. Members moved about from place to place as new speakers arose upon the floor, and gathered about them. Passion and sensation were wrought up to the highest tension. Mr. Dawes charked Mr. Brooks with Know-Nothingism in former days, and the latter indignantly denied that he had ever been a Know-Nothing, or that he had been in sympathy with Know-Nothingism. Mr. Voorhees dashed at Mr. Dawes fiercely, and charged that the latter had no charity or Christian forbearance; that he had brought his religion into the House, which was that which had inherited from his ancestors who burned the witches in Massachusetts, and that he brought here the reflected glare of the burning convents destroyed in Massachusetts some fifteen years ago. Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, replied to this, and explained the burning of witches and of convents, and wound up by charging that it did not become the political friends (meaning the Democrats) of the men who had burned alive our soldiers at Fort Pillow, and of those who had burned orphan asylums in New York and hung negroes on lamp posts, to talk of cruelties in past ages. Mr. Voorhees had risen excitedly before the close of his remarks, and, in a tone of voice half of excitement and anger, cried out: "Every word he utters is false, and he knows it." Here the whole House was worked up to the highest pitch. Each particular member seemed to be taking part, and vociferating and talking vehemently. The confusion was so great that it was impossible to discover what was being said, and by whom. The chairman, rapped and thundered order, at the top of his voice, until at length partial order was restored, when Mr. Stevens demanded that the offensive words of Mr. Voorhees be written down. Various motions were made to put an end to the controversy, and the excitement grew more intense.—Mr. Voorhees was asked to withdraw his offensive words, and declined unless those which provoked them were withdrawn, and Mr. Cox demanded that the offensive remarks of Mr. Hoar be written down. Both demands were complied with. Mean time a dozen or twenty members were on the floor at once, gesticulating violently. The Chairman decided that Mr. Voorhees' remarks were out of order, and in a conical manner and rather mixed phraseology, that Mr. Hoar's language was rather pungent, but not unparliamentary. This decision was received with roars of laughter and stamping and clapping. A motion was made that the committee raise and report the offensive words used by Mr. Voorhees, but a motion that the committee rise prevailed, and the House thereupon adjourned in an uproar.

General Grant's favorite black mare, Jessie, broke down on Friday from the effect of being speeded too fast—over-heating being assigned as the cause. There is said to be great agitation at the White House in consequence. Here is a chance for somebody to get an office by presenting the President with another trotter.

According to the statement of Mr. Jenckes, a Radical Congressman from Rhode Island, the people of the United States pay four hundred and seventy-five million dollars, as taxes, every year. Of this vast sum, one hundred millions are stolen before they reach the treasury, and one hundred millions more are stolen afterwards. Out of the remainder—two hundred and seventy-five millions—the Grant administration contrives to pay off eighty-five millions of the public debt, leaving a balance of one hundred and ninety millions to be used as "expenses of the government" for one year. Taxpayers, think of it!

The modest gentlemen who were unable so secure the passage of the Pine Creek, Jersey Shore and Buffalo Railroad, in your State, are now trying it on in Congress. A bill has been read, incorporating the Atlantic and Northern Lakes Railroad, granting them the right of way through the States, with authority to take property for the right of way, and to pay in the manner provided by the laws of the several States, through which the railroads are constructed.

CAUCASIAN.

New Advertisements.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

In the matter of the Estate of James Culver, late of California, deceased,

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the said Court to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of John Miller, administrator of the said James Culver, late of California, dec-ased, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office, in Carlisle, Pa., *on Friday, July 15, 1870*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. when and where they may attend if so minded.

M. C. HERMAN, *Auditor.*

June 2, 70—3t

ESTATE OF JOSEPH CULVER, LATE OF THE BOROUGH OF CARLISLE, deceased.

In the Orphans' Court of Cumberland County,

The Auditor appointed to make a correct distribution of the estate of Joseph Culver, late of the borough of Carlisle, deceased, and to ascertain the amount overpaid, if any, by John Miller, executor of said deceased, to the distributees of said estate, and report the same to the said Court, will attend to the performance of his duties as Auditor aforesaid, at his office, in the borough of Carlisle, Pa., *on Friday, the fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1870*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested are hereby notified and requested to attend and represent their several interests.

M. C. HERMAN, *Auditor.*

June 2, 70—3t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Mirabar Iron Company will be held on the 20th day of JUNE, 1870, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at the "Big Spring Hotel," Newville, Cumberland county, Pa., for the purpose of electing officers and completing the organization of said company.

HARRISON MALTZBERGER,
HENRY M. KEIM,
ASHBURY DEHLAND,
HORACE A. YUNDT,
Commissioners.

READING PA., May 30, 1870,
June 2, 70—3t

New Advertisements.

CHEAP DRY GOODS,

CHEAP DRY GOODS,

AT THE

NEW STORE,

D. A. SAWYER,

D. A. SAWYER,

Irvine's Corner. *Irvine's Corner.*

Bargains in

LAWNS, GRENADINES, HERNANIS, BEREGES, LACE POINTS, SUMMER SHAWLS, LACE CURTAINS, PARASOLS, FANS, &c.

Piques, Marsailles,

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

CALICOES,	6¼,	8,	10,	12½,
MU-LINS,	6¼,	8,	10,	12½,
GINGHAMS,	12½,	14,	15,	17,
TICKINGS,	14,	18,	22,	25,

Cheapest Pants Stuff	in the town.
Cheapest Cloths and Cassimers	in the town.
Cheapest Hosiery	in the town.
Cheapest Gloves and Handk's,	in the town.
Cheapest Notions, all kinds	in the town.

DRESS GOODS,

Cheapest DeLaines	in the town.
Cheapest Poplins	in the town.
Cheapest Alpaccas black & col'd	in the town.
Cheapest Black & Fancy Silks	in the town.
Cheapest Japanese	in the town

WHITE GOODS,

Cheapest Piques Fig, striped	in the town.
Cheapest Marsailles	in the town.
Cheapest Percales	in the town.
Cheapest Chintzes	in the town.
Cheapest Embroideries & Laces	in the town.
Cheapest Collars & Cuffs	in the town.
Cheapest Table Linen	in the town.
Cheapest Napkins, &c.	in the town.

A splendid article Pique 25 cts. All other goods in proportion. Come and examine for yourselves. No trouble to show goods. Our motto is small profits and quick sales.

These goods have been purchased for cash, at present gold prices, and we can sell you new goods twenty-five per cent. less than they will charge you for old goods at other stores.

D. A. SAWYER.

June 2, 1870.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of John L. Waggoner, late of North Middleton township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned Executor. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make settlement immediately, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

P. W. QUIGLEY, *Executor.*

June 2, 70—6t

A Binding attachment on which two men bind all the grain one reaper cuts will be attached to a combined self raker, (New Yorker,) free of charge. Trial wanted to perfect the attachment. For further particulars, address, Frank B. Izett, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.

June 2, 70—1t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application for a charter of incorporation for the Camp Hill Cemetery Association, located in East Pennsborough township, has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, and that the same will be granted at the August term 1870, unless objection be made thereto.

WM. M. PENROSE, *Att'y. for Applicants.*

June 2, 70—3t

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and representatives of June E. Sharp, late of Newton township dec'd.

Take notice that in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation, issued out of the Orphan's Court of Cumberland county, and to me directed on inquest will be held on the Real Estate of said dec'd., to wit a tract of land situate in the township of Newton, county aforesaid, bounded on the South by lands of Samuel M. Sharp, on the West by J. U. Sterret, and Allen Beaty, on the North by Robert Mickey, and on the East by Robert Mickey and Samuel M Sharp, containing 240 acres more or less, on Friday, the 3d day of June, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises for the purpose of making partition and valuation of the Real Estate of said dec'd.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CARLISLE, }
April 29, 1